

PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 2

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Current Affairs & General Knowledge section of the **PU LLB** (Panjab University 3-Year LLB) entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 marks** are deducted for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The actual exam is held **offline** on an OMR sheet in English, Hindi, or Punjabi.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. What is the name of India's first dedicated solar mission, launched by ISRO in 2023 to study the Sun?

- (A) Surya-1
- (B) Mangalyaan
- (C) Aditya-L1
- (D) Astrosat

Q2. What is the popular name of India's Mars Orbiter Mission, launched by ISRO in 2013?

- (A) Mangalyaan
- (B) Chandrayaan
- (C) Gaganyaan
- (D) Bhuvanyaan



- Q3.** What is the name of ISRO's planned mission to send Indian astronauts into space?
- (A) Aditya
 - (B) Mangalyaan
 - (C) NavIC
 - (D) Gaganyaan
- Q4.** From which Indian site does ISRO conduct most of its satellite launches?
- (A) Thumba
 - (B) Sriharikota
 - (C) Hassan
 - (D) Ahmedabad
- Q5.** NavIC is India's own regional satellite navigation system. What does the abbreviation broadly refer to?
- (A) A weather-forecasting satellite
 - (B) A lunar rover
 - (C) A navigation system with Indian Constellation
 - (D) A communication satellite series
- Q6.** Which ISRO launch vehicle is nicknamed the "workhorse" of the Indian space programme for its many reliable launches?
- (A) GSLV Mk III
 - (B) PSLV
 - (C) SLV-3
 - (D) ASLV
- Q7.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form?



- (A) Article 17
- (B) Article 14
- (C) Article 21
- (D) Article 25

Q8. The Right to Equality before the law and equal protection of the laws is guaranteed by which Article?

- (A) Article 19
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 14
- (D) Article 32

Q9. The freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed to Indian citizens under which Article?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 17
- (C) Article 21
- (D) Article 19

Q10. “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law” is the wording of which Article?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 19
- (D) Article 23

Q11. The Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilization is especially noted for which advanced urban feature?

- (A) Use of iron tools



- (B) A well-planned drainage and town-planning system
- (C) Construction of stone temples
- (D) Coinage made of gold

Q12. The famous structure known as the “Great Bath” was discovered at which Indus Valley site?

- (A) Harappa
- (B) Lothal
- (C) Dholavira
- (D) Mohenjo-daro

Q13. Which is the oldest among the four Vedas of ancient India?

- (A) Rigveda
- (B) Samaveda
- (C) Yajurveda
- (D) Atharvaveda

Q14. The Harappan Civilization first developed mainly along the banks of which river system?

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Yamuna
- (C) Indus
- (D) Godavari

Q15. Who became the first Indian citizen to travel into space, aboard a Soviet spacecraft in 1984?

- (A) Rakesh Sharma
- (B) Kalpana Chawla
- (C) Sunita Williams



(D) Ravish Malhotra

Q16. What was the name of India's first satellite, launched in 1975?

(A) Bhaskara

(B) Rohini

(C) INSAT-1A

(D) Aryabhata

Q17. Who is remembered as the first woman of Indian origin to fly into space?

(A) Sunita Williams

(B) Kalpana Chawla

(C) Tessy Thomas

(D) Sirisha Bandla

Q18. The Jnanpith Award, one of India's highest honours, is given for excellence in which field?

(A) Science

(B) Sports

(C) Literature

(D) Music

Q19. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is the highest recognition in India in which field?

(A) Cinema

(B) Theatre

(C) Painting

(D) Journalism

Q20. Among the three Padma awards, which is the third highest (lowest of the three) in order of precedence?



- (A) Padma Vibhushan
- (B) Padma Bhushan
- (C) Bharat Ratna
- (D) Padma Shri

Q21. Which is the longest river flowing entirely within India?

- (A) Godavari
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Yamuna
- (D) Narmada

Q22. The Sundarbans, the world's largest delta, is formed mainly by which two rivers?

- (A) Godavari and Krishna
- (B) Narmada and Tapti
- (C) Indus and Sutlej
- (D) Ganga and Brahmaputra

Q23. Which river is the largest tributary of the Ganga?

- (A) Yamuna
- (B) Son
- (C) Gomti
- (D) Ghaghara

Q24. What is the SI unit of force?

- (A) Joule
- (B) Pascal
- (C) Newton
- (D) Watt



Q25. What is the SI unit of work or energy?

- (A) Joule
- (B) Newton
- (C) Watt
- (D) Pascal

Q26. What is the SI unit of power?

- (A) Newton
- (B) Joule
- (C) Pascal
- (D) Watt

Q27. In which year was the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) established?

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1935
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1969

Q28. Which institution has the sole authority to issue currency notes (other than the one-rupee note) in India?

- (A) Ministry of Finance
- (B) State Bank of India
- (C) Reserve Bank of India
- (D) NITI Aayog

Q29. Which animal is the national animal of India?

- (A) Lion
- (B) Royal Bengal Tiger



(C) Elephant

(D) Leopard

Q30. On which date is World Wildlife Day observed every year?

(A) 22 April

(B) 5 June

(C) 3 March

(D) 2 October



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Space Current Affairs (ISRO): ISRO has expanded from Earth-observation to studying other bodies, including the Sun.

Explanation: Aditya-L1 is India's first dedicated solar mission, launched by ISRO in September 2023. It was placed in a halo orbit around the Sun–Earth Lagrange point L1 to study the solar corona and solar activity.

Why other options are wrong:

- “Surya-1” is not an actual ISRO mission name.
- Mangalyaan was the Mars Orbiter Mission, and Astrosat is a space telescope for X-ray and UV astronomy.

Final Answer: India's first solar mission is Aditya-L1 ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Space Current Affairs (ISRO): India's interplanetary missions carry both technical names and popular names.

Explanation: The Mars Orbiter Mission, popularly called **Mangalyaan**, was launched on 5 November 2013 and entered Mars orbit in September 2014, making India the first country to reach Mars on its first attempt.

Why other options are wrong:

- Chandrayaan refers to the Moon missions.
- Gaganyaan is the planned human spaceflight mission; “Bhuvanyaan” is not a real mission.

Final Answer: The Mars Orbiter Mission is called Mangalyaan ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Space Current Affairs (ISRO): A “human spaceflight” mission carries astronauts, unlike robotic probes.

Explanation: Gaganyaan is ISRO’s planned mission to send Indian astronauts (called “Gaganyatris”) into low Earth orbit and bring them safely back, marking India’s first indigenous crewed spaceflight.

Why other options are wrong:

- Aditya is the solar mission and Mangalyaan was the Mars mission, both uncrewed.
- NavIC is a satellite navigation system, not a crewed mission.

Final Answer: ISRO’s human spaceflight mission is Gaganyaan ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Space Current Affairs (ISRO): Rocket launches need a dedicated spaceport with safety and tracking facilities.

Explanation: ISRO conducts most of its satellite launches from **Sriharikota**, an island in Andhra Pradesh, which hosts the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC SHAR).

Why other options are wrong:

- Thumba (Kerala) is used mainly for sounding-rocket launches.
- Hassan hosts a master control facility and Ahmedabad houses the Space Applications Centre, neither is the main launch site.

Final Answer: ISRO launches mainly from Sriharikota ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Space Current Affairs (ISRO): A navigation system gives precise position and timing data using satellites.

Explanation: NavIC stands for “Navigation with Indian Constellation”, India’s own regional satellite navigation system (also called IRNSS), covering India and the surrounding region.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not a weather satellite, a lunar rover, or a communication satellite series; it provides positioning and timing services.

Final Answer: NavIC is a navigation system with Indian Constellation ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Space Current Affairs (ISRO): ISRO uses several launch vehicles for different payload sizes and orbits.

Explanation: The PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) is called the “workhorse” of ISRO because of its long record of reliable launches, including the Mars Orbiter Mission and many record multi-satellite missions.

Why other options are wrong:

- GSLV Mk III is a heavier launcher for big satellites and crewed missions.
- SLV-3 and ASLV were early experimental launchers, now retired.

Final Answer: The PSLV is ISRO’s workhorse launch vehicle ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Fundamental Rights): Articles 14 to 18 form the Right to Equality in Part III.

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes “untouchability” and forbids its practice in any form. Its enforcement is made a punishable offence by law.

Why other options are wrong:

- Article 14 deals with equality before law.
- Article 21 protects life and personal liberty.
- Article 25 deals with freedom of religion.

Final Answer: Article 17 abolishes untouchability ⇒

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Fundamental Rights): The Right to Equality is the first of the Fundamental Rights.

Explanation: Article 14 guarantees “equality before the law” and “equal protection of the laws” to every person within the territory of India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Article 19 deals with the six freedoms, including speech.
- Article 21 covers life and personal liberty.
- Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies.

Final Answer: Equality before law is guaranteed by Article 14 ⇒

[Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Fundamental Rights): Article 19 lists several freedoms enjoyed by citizens.

Explanation: Article 19 guarantees the freedom of speech and expression along with freedoms of assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession.

Why other options are wrong:

- Article 14 deals with equality before law.
- Article 17 abolishes untouchability.
- Article 21 protects life and personal liberty.

Final Answer: Freedom of speech is guaranteed by Article 19 ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Fundamental Rights): The right to life is the most important Fundamental Right.

Explanation: Article 21 states that “no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law”, and courts have interpreted it widely to include dignity, privacy, and a clean environment.

Why other options are wrong:

- Article 14 deals with equality, Article 19 with freedoms.
- Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labour.

Final Answer: Life and personal liberty are protected by Article 21 ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Ancient History (Indus Valley): The Harappan cities are famous for their organised urban layout.

Explanation: The Indus Valley Civilization is noted for its **well-planned drainage and town-planning system**, with grid-pattern streets, covered drains, and standardised baked bricks.

Why other options are wrong:

- Iron was not known in the Harappan period (it belonged to the Bronze Age).
- Large stone temples and gold coinage were not features of this civilization.

Final Answer: The Harappans are famous for drainage and town planning ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ancient History (Indus Valley): Different Harappan sites are known for distinct structures.

Explanation: The **Great Bath**, a large watertight tank likely used for ritual bathing, was discovered at **Mohenjo-daro** (in present-day Pakistan).

Why other options are wrong:

- Harappa is known for granaries; Lothal had a dockyard.
- Dholavira is famous for its water-management structures, not the Great Bath.

Final Answer: The Great Bath was found at Mohenjo-daro ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Ancient History (Vedic Age): The Vedas are the oldest religious texts of ancient India.

Explanation: The **Rigveda** is the oldest of the four Vedas, a collection of hymns composed in early Vedic Sanskrit; the others are Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda.

Why other options are wrong:

- Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda were all composed after the Rigveda.

Final Answer: The Rigveda is the oldest Veda ⇒

[Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Ancient History (Indus Valley): Early civilizations grew along major river valleys for water and fertile land.

Explanation: The Harappan Civilization first developed mainly along the **Indus** river system and its tributaries, which gives the civilization its name.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Ganga and Yamuna valleys saw the rise of the later Vedic and Gangetic cultures.
- The Godavari is a peninsular river, far from the Harappan heartland.

Final Answer: The Harappan Civilization grew along the Indus ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Firsts in Space (Achievements): The “first Indian in space” flew before India had its own crewed programme.

Explanation: Rakesh Sharma, an Indian Air Force pilot, became the first Indian citizen in space in 1984, flying aboard the Soviet Soyuz T-11 mission.

Why other options are wrong:

- Kalpana Chawla and Sunita Williams flew as US astronauts, not as Indian citizens.
- Ravish Malhotra was the back-up cosmonaut for the 1984 mission, but did not fly.

Final Answer: Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian in space ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Firsts in Space (Achievements): India’s space programme began with its own satellites in the 1970s.

Explanation: Aryabhata, named after the ancient astronomer, was India’s first satellite, launched in 1975 with Soviet help.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bhaskara and Rohini were launched later in the 1970s–80s.
- INSAT-1A was an early communication satellite of the 1980s.

Final Answer: India’s first satellite was Aryabhata ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Firsts in Space (Achievements): “Of Indian origin” includes people born in India who later became citizens elsewhere.

Explanation: Kalpana Chawla, born in Karnal, Haryana, became the first woman of Indian origin to fly into space, on the US Space Shuttle Columbia in 1997.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sunita Williams and Sirisha Bandla flew later than Chawla.
- Tessy Thomas is a missile scientist (“Agni Putri”), not an astronaut.

Final Answer: Kalpana Chawla was the first woman of Indian origin in space ⇒

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Civilian Awards): India has field-specific honours apart from the general Padma awards.

Explanation: The **Jnanpith Award** is India’s highest literary honour, given to an author for outstanding contribution to **literature** in any Indian language.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not awarded for science, sports, or music.

Final Answer: The Jnanpith Award is for literature ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Civilian Awards): Indian cinema has its own lifetime-achievement honour.

Explanation: The **Dadasaheb Phalke Award** is India’s highest award in the field of **cinema**, named after Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, regarded as the father of Indian cinema.



Why other options are wrong:

- It is not given for theatre, painting, or journalism.

Final Answer: The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is for cinema ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Civilian Awards): The three Padma awards follow a fixed order of precedence.

Explanation: In descending order the Padma awards are Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and **Padma Shri**; thus Padma Shri is the third highest of the three.

Why other options are wrong:

- Padma Vibhushan is the highest and Padma Bhushan the second of the three.
- The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award overall, but it is not one of the Padma awards.

Final Answer: Padma Shri is the third of the Padma awards ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Rivers): River length is measured from source to mouth.

Explanation: The **Ganga** is the longest river flowing entirely within India, running about 2,525 km from Gangotri in the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Godavari is the longest peninsular river but shorter than the Ganga.
- The Yamuna and Narmada are shorter than the Ganga.

Final Answer: The Ganga is the longest river within India ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Deltas): A delta forms where a river deposits sediment as it meets the sea.

Explanation: The **Sundarbans**, the world's largest delta, is formed by the combined deposits of the **Ganga and Brahmaputra** (along with the Meghna) before they drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Godavari–Krishna and Narmada–Tapti form much smaller peninsular deltas/estuaries.
- The Indus and Sutlej drain to the Arabian Sea, not the Sundarbans.

Final Answer: The Sundarbans delta is formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Rivers): A tributary is a smaller river that joins a larger one.

Explanation: The **Yamuna** is the largest tributary of the Ganga, joining it at Prayagraj (Allahabad) at the Triveni Sangam.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Son, Gomti, and Ghaghara are also tributaries of the Ganga, but smaller than the Yamuna.

Final Answer: The Yamuna is the largest tributary of the Ganga ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Physics): Each physical quantity has a defined SI unit, often named after a scientist.

Explanation: The SI unit of force is the **newton** (N). One newton is the force needed to accelerate a mass of one kilogram at one metre per second squared ($1\text{ N} = 1\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$).

Why other options are wrong:

- The joule is the unit of energy and the pascal the unit of pressure.
- The watt is the unit of power.

Final Answer: The SI unit of force is the newton \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Physics): Work and energy share the same SI unit.

Explanation: The SI unit of work or energy is the **joule** (J). One joule is the work done when a force of one newton moves an object through one metre ($1\text{ J} = 1\text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$).

Why other options are wrong:

- The newton is the unit of force and the pascal of pressure.
- The watt is the unit of power (energy per unit time).

Final Answer: The SI unit of energy is the joule \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q25](#)



Q26.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Physics): Power measures how fast energy is used or work is done.

Explanation: The SI unit of power is the **watt (W)**. One watt equals one joule of energy per second ($1\text{ W} = 1\text{ J/s}$).

Why other options are wrong:

- The newton is the unit of force and the joule of energy.
- The pascal is the unit of pressure.

Final Answer: The SI unit of power is the watt \Rightarrow **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Institutions): The central bank of a country is set up by a specific Act.

Explanation: The **Reserve Bank of India** was established on 1 April **1935** under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. It was nationalised in 1949.

Why other options are wrong:

- 1947 is the year of independence and 1950 the year the Constitution came into force.
- 1969 was when 14 major commercial banks were nationalised, not when the RBI was set up.

Final Answer: The RBI was established in 1935 \Rightarrow **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Central Banking): Issuing currency is a core function of the central bank.

Explanation: The **Reserve Bank of India** has the sole authority to issue currency notes in India, except the one-rupee note (and coins), which are issued by the Government of India.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Ministry of Finance issues only the one-rupee note and coins.
- The State Bank of India is a commercial bank, and NITI Aayog is a policy body, neither issues currency.

Final Answer: The RBI issues India's currency notes ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (National Symbols): India has officially declared national symbols for various categories.

Explanation: The national animal of India is the **Royal Bengal Tiger**, adopted in 1973 to highlight tiger conservation under "Project Tiger".

Why other options are wrong:

- The lion appears in the national emblem but is not the national animal.
- The elephant and leopard are not declared as the national animal.

Final Answer: India's national animal is the Royal Bengal Tiger ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q29](#)



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Important Days): The UN observes several days to promote conservation awareness.

Explanation: **World Wildlife Day** is observed every year on **3 March**, the date the UN adopted the CITES convention, to celebrate wild animals and plants and to raise conservation awareness.

Why other options are wrong:

- 22 April is Earth Day and 5 June is World Environment Day.
- 2 October is Gandhi Jayanti.

Final Answer: World Wildlife Day is on 3 March ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	C
6	B	7	A	8	C	9	D	10	B
11	B	12	D	13	A	14	C	15	A
16	D	17	B	18	C	19	A	20	D
21	B	22	D	23	A	24	C	25	A
26	D	27	B	28	C	29	B	30	C

